

# Coping with Anxiety about Hurricanes

Every fall in the United States, hurricanes threaten our eastern seaboard and Gulf States. When an event of this magnitude occurs in your home and community, you may experience a heightened sense of anxiety and concern for yourself, your co-workers, and your family members about a recurring threat. You may notice yourself being on edge, jumping at loud noises, scrutinizing strangers, paying closer attention to the weather reports, and feeling a sense of dread that you can't explain, all disrupting your usual feelings of safety and security.

These can be symptoms of what's known as "anticipatory anxiety." Anxiety is defined as the "subjective state of apprehension and uneasiness." Anticipatory anxiety is worry and nervousness about future events which may or may not occur. These could be either positive or negative. We anticipate that we will not be able to control a situation or ourselves. These thoughts and feelings affect people differently, but in general, when we are anxious, we tend to think about the worst possible outcomes, we feel a sense of fear and our hearts race.

## Common reactions associated with anxiety:

- Physical reactions: Headaches, nausea, diarrhea, body temperature changes, sweating, rapid breathing, light headed or dizzy feeling, rapid heartbeat, dry mouth, and fatigue
- **Behavioral reactions:** Fidgeting, pacing, yelling, rapid speech, increased aggression, road rage, eating more or less, change in sleep pattern, avoidance, substance abuse
- **Emotional reactions:** Fear, excessive worry, anger, rage, depression, irritability, agitation, crying
- Mental reactions: Racing thoughts, difficulty concentrating, negative thoughts, catastrophizing, feelings of hopelessness and/or helplessness Usually, the symptoms of anticipatory anxiety build in intensity gradually and decrease quickly after the anxiety-provoking situation has passed. However, in circumstances that don't have a clear ending, anxiety-provoking triggers may continue to occur in unexpected ways or at unexpected times.

### Strategies to help decrease your own anticipatory anxiety:

- **Focus on what you can control:** You have control over your thoughts, your feelings, your physical activity, your interpersonal interactions...yourself
- Be alert: Stay aware and mindful, but not so much that you become fearful

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- Redirect to healthy thoughts and actions: Focus on your work, your health, taking care of yourself and your family, and continuing on with your daily routines and schedule
- **Be prepared:** Follow the recommendations of your local Division of Emergency Management and other state officials
- Challenge catastrophic and irrational thoughts: Stay focused on the present and avoid making assumptions about the future or think about "what if." Redirect your thoughts to include a plan of action and using positive self-talk
- Reach out and connect: Staying in touch (and opening up about your feelings)
  with friends and family provides a sense of community, comfort and feelings of
  safety
- Respect co-worker's attitudes: Some people may want to talk a lot about their concerns, but others may prefer to be silent
- Try deep breathing to calm yourself: This is done by slowly inhaling through the nose allowing your stomach to expand and then exhaling more slowly through your mouth
- **Explore stress management options:** Get some exercise, play or watch sports, engage in your hobbies, etc.
- Create a "private sanctuary" in your mind: Use positive images to mentally
  create a safe place to retreat to. Repeat a short phrase, prayer, or mantra while
  you are there
- Look to professionals for guidance and support: Discuss your concerns with Human Resources

#### Additional resources:

Red Cross: https://www.redcross.org/

F.E.M.A.: https://www.fema.gov/

#### ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA:

https://adaa.org/living-with-anxiety/managing-anxiety/hurricane-season-here-how-reduce-your-anxiety

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